URBAN DISTRICT OF BOLSOVER

DERBYSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966



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BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1966)

Chairman

Councillor J. W. Bluff Councillor S. J. Clarke, Councillor F. Cross

Councillor T. Fulleylove Councillor W. Taylor.

Councillor S. T. Fisher

Vice-Chairman - Councillor D. A. Coupe,

Councillor R. Raben.

Councillor F. Brothwell, Councillor W. B. Revill,

Councillor J. Spray.

Councillor W. A. Taylor, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. 'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield. (Telephone: Mansfield 27561).

Clerk: Miss P. M. WILSON

Deputy Medical Officer (Part time) Dr. J. W. DENT.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

JOHN F. H. WALTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(Tel.: Bolsover 3255/6) Council Offices.

Pupil Public Health Inspector: T. G. Winnard.

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Bolsover Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

Once again I have the privilege of submitting an Annual Report to you. As always, I hope you will find it of interest.

Last year we had no infant deaths. I am afraid we have not been quite so good this year but we have only had two deaths which, fortunately, is not a lot. Our infant mortality rates compare very favourably with the National ones. Unfortunately, we have not done so well at the other end because we have had 29 more deaths this year and the death rate has risen, making our death rate higher than the National one.

Once again I would like to thank you as a Committee for all your help and encouragement. Also, my thanks to Mr Wright (Clerk of the Council) and to Mr Margerrison (Engineer and Surveyor). Finally, I must thank everyone on the staff of Bolsover U.D.C. for their help and courtesy throughout the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road, South. Mansfield.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During 1966 some of the general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Below I attempt to analyse these accidents

to analyse these a		· 71
	ber nouned - ,	11
Degree of Injury Trivial—15.	Moderate—47.	Severe—9.
Accidents in Age C	Froups	
Under 1	1 3 4 1	25-44 15
	1 8 5-9 5	45-65 18
	2 2 10-14 4	65 plus 6
	3 4 15-24 5	
Cause of Accidents	3	
Falls		37
Burns and	scalds	7
Cuts		6
	severe a strain on m	
	against an object	: 4 3
Trapping a	an object on oneself	3 3
Being step		1
	ct in mouth	, <u>1</u>
Swallowing		$\overline{1}$
Swallowing		, 1
Foreign bo	dy in ear	1
Cause of Accident	s in Age Groups	
Under 1	Falls	• 2
	Burns and scalds	1
Age 1	Falls	2 2
	Burns and scalds	
	Knocking against an	
	Putting too severe a on muscles	stram 1
	Trapping oneself	1
	Swallowing poison	î
•	0 1	

Age 2	Trapping oneself	1
	Falls	1
Age 3	Falls	3
	Knocking against an object	1
Age 4	Being stepped upon	1
Age 5-9	Falls	2
	Dropping an object on oneself	1
	Foreign body in ear	1
	Swallowing object	1
Age 10-14	Knocking against an object	1
	Dropping an object on oneself	1
	Trapping oneself	1
	Falls	1
Age 15-24	Falls '	4
	Putting too severe a strain	
	on muscles	1
Age 25-44	Falls	5
, and the second	Putting too severe a strain	
	on muscles	4
	Cuts	3
	Sharp object in mouth	1
	Dropping an object on oneself	1
	Knocking against an object	1
Age 45-65	Falls 1	2
	Burns and scalds	3
	Cuts	3
Age 65 plus	s Falls	5
	Burns and scalds	1,

Comments

1. This year there have been 17 less accidents notified to me. As I have pointed but before, the scheme of notification is purely voluntary. I am afraid the humbers are less because the scheme is not working so well rather than because of fewer accidents. However, these notifications give a very good idea of the things which cause home accidents and the type of injury which results.

- 2. As forecast last year most of the accidents have been due to falls. In previous years there have been almost as many burns and scalds as falls. This year there have been many fewer burns. Everyone must be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present and where there is any hazard which could cause a fall. In particular, the older you are the more careful you should be about falling. As you can see, most of the accidents over 45 were due to falls and this result only confirms previous experience.
- 3. As you can see from the degree of injury table, 56 of these accidents were classed as moderate or sever. Thus 79% of the accidents notified to me caused at least moderate injury. Obviously, home accidents are important as a cause of injury.
- 4. Once again, no accidents due to domestic gas were notified to me.
- 5. You will see that 6 accidents were caused by putting too severe a strain on muscles. Four of these six occurred between the ages of 25 and 44. I find this happening regularly and although the numbers are small I believe them to indicate that the dangerous time for muscle injury is in between youth and old age. In other words, the muscles have begun to age a little but their owner may not have realised it as yet.
- 6 It is not the dramatic accidents like poisons and gas which cause most injury. It is the commonplace falls, burns and cuts. A trivial trip in an older person can easily result in a fractured limb. A burn in a child can cause disfigurement for life.
- 7. I remain firmly convinced that home accidents should be made notifiable by statute. I am certain that we could prevent a tremendous amount of ill health, misery and injury.

BRUCELLOSIS

In last year's Annual Report I talked about the paratyphoid fever outbreak which had been casued by infected unpasteurised milk. This year, I want to mention another illness which can be caused through unpasteurised milk.

Brucellosis is described as follows in Control of Communicable Diseases in Man. "A systemic disease with acute or insidious onset, characterised by continued, intermittent or irregular fever of variable duration, headache, weakness, profuse sweating, chills or chilliness, arthralgia; and generalised aching. The disease may last for several days, many months, or occasionally for several years. Recovery is usual but disability is loften pronounced. fatality is 2% or less; higher for B. melitensis infections than for other varieties Clinical diagnosis is often difficult and uncertain". Obviously this can be an unpleasant illness to put it mildly. It is not a notifiable disease so we do not know how many cases there are. Yet there is no need for any risk from this illness to the public at large (there is risk to specialised sections, e.g. vets and cattle handlers). All they have to do is consume pasteurised milk. I can only repeat that all milk should be pasteurised.

However, unpasteurised milk can be sold legally. It is the job of Health Departments to try to make sure that this milk is not going to cause brucellosis. We send samples to the Public Health laboratory. As a first step they carry out a test called the Ring test and if it is positive they go on to culture the milk to see if infecting organisms are present.

We had some trouble in Blackwell in 1966. A neighboring authority got a positive Ring test from milk produced in Blackwell R.D. This led to 20 samples being taken and 3 of these were positive. The infection was narrowed to one cow which was removed from the herd and sent to fat stock market. I must stress that this meant a lot of work for the Public Health Inspectors and for the Public Health laboratory. Further, the 'samples were taken at milking time which does not allow for a late rise and a leis-

urely breakfast. Yet there is no need for this, pasteurisation is the obvious and only answer.

Arising from this incident there are some points to which I think attention should be drawn:—

1.—Disposal of infected cow—in this case it was sent to fat stock market. But we were assured that no one had any power to enforce this. Apparently, the animal could have been sold to another dairy herd. How silly can you get?

2—Licensing of unpasteurised producers—is done by the Ministry of Agriculture. I wonder why they do not have to take the samples when an animal is infected. If they are the licensing body then they should have the dirty jobs that go with the licence. At present, they seem to be in the happy position of having power without responsibility. The opposite holds true for the medical officer of health and the public health inspector They have responsibility but very little power. We can insist on the pasteurisation of milk from an animal infected by brucellosis. But, we can do nothing about the hygiene of the milking shed. All we can do is collect the milk sample. I feel it is time for either the Ministry or ourselves to do the job properly, i.e. responsibly and with power to deal with all aspects of hygienic milk production on farms.

Finally, as I said last year, always make sure your Pinta is pateurised.

DIPHTHERIA

Each year I make two statements about this illness in my Annual Reports. I start by saying that there has been no case this year (touch wood and long may this continue). Then I urge parents to have their children immuniscd against this illness. I have made these statements every year since I took up my appointment. Indeed, there has not been a case of diphtheria in any of my districts for 17 years.

On the face of it my two statements do not look terribly consistent. First I boast about another free year and then I urge immunisation. Surely, you might think, the danger is past, after 17 years without a case. Well, the danger is still with us. This was proved unfortunately in 1966. There was an outbreak in Staveley which is next door to us. There were 3 cases and 2 of these died. The last case in Staveley before these was in 1948. They had been free for a long time too.

Yes, a district can be free for a long time and still have cases. Districts are not static. People are born while others die, people move out while others move in. That is what most probably happened in Staveley. A girl is thought to have introduced the illness when she came to Staveley from Cyprus.

So, my two statements are completely consistent after all. I hope I shall continue to make them for many years to come. I would advise all parents to have their children immunised against diphtheria, whether there have been 17 or 27 years of freedom from the illness in their locality. I am not one who advocates immunisation willy nilly against every disease. But I am firmly in favour of diphtheria immunisation.

I shall be surprised if there is not an increase in diphtheria immunisation acceptances in Staveley following this outbreak. If I am proved right, is it not tragic that it will have taken the deaths of two non-immunised children and the serious illness of a third to have brought this about?

ATTEMPTING TO INTEREST YOUTH IN COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Derbyshire County Council provide a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Shirebrook. I am the medical officer for this clinic. It is a busy and popular clinic. For some time the clinic has been attended each week by Senior girls from Shirebrook Model Village Girls' School. We have been pleased to have them and we hope they have enjoyed coming. I would call this a good exercise in public relations.

Similarly, school children have been attending Council meetings. Again, they have been welcomed in the hope they would learn something of the work done by a local authority for its inhabitants. In like vein I am pleased that my District Councils ensure a wide distribution of the Annual Report of the work done by their Health Departments. These reports go to schools where some teachers find them useful for lessons in civics.

Many people believe that man's greatest problem is failure to communicate. There is a lot to be said for this view. Now, my districts are not very large. But, we are trying to communicate with our consumers in the small ways shown above. Surely, only good can come from the spreading of information and (we trust) the subsequent increase in knowledge. We want to see the services we provide fully understood and used by the people for whom they are supplied. Everyone wants and believes in progress. But, before you can progress you must know the good and bad points of the present situation. We have tried to let our people know the present, we hope they will try to progress.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

The great bulk of this Act came into force in August, 1964. It is a good Act. It improves the environment in which office workers work. It covers hygiene, safety, first-aid, toilet provisions, heating and lighting standards, etc. Blackwell and Bolsover started to inspect these premises in 1964. Clowne were a little late, but they started in 1965.

We have bettered conditions quite markedly. For example, in Blackwell one firm has had to spend at least £1,000. I am a great believer in good environment. Great strides have been made in Public Health by improving the environment. But, we must remember that improvements can still be made. I am pleased with this Act but I hope it will not be the last word. I would hope for higher standards in future years.

However, there is one aspect which rather worries me. Local Government Officers work in offices. They are entitled to the same standards as other office workers. The Act says that Local Government offices are to be inspected by the Factory Inspector. The Act has been in force since 1964 yet the offices in my districts have not been inspected. I think this is unfair. It is unfair to the local government officers and it is equally unfair to the firms who have been forced to spend money (by these same local government officers) in order to comply with the Act.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	4,526
Population (Census 1961)	11,770
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1966	11,880
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966)	3,747
Rateable value (end of 1966)	£ $400,259$
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1966	£1,620

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	185	95	90
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	14.7.	
Illegitimate Live Births (Per cent of total live births)	9 4.9.	2	7
Stillbirthe	3	-	3
Total Live and Still Births Rate per 1,000 total live and	188 still births	95 16.0 .	93
Infant Deaths (deaths under		1	
one year)	' 2	1	1
Infant Mortality Rates:—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000	total live	births	10.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per live births	: 1,000 illeg	gitimate	11.1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (dea		four	
weeks per 1,000 total live bir	ths) ;		10.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality R week per 1,000 total live birt		s under o	one 10.8
Permatal Mortality Rate (still			
under one week per 1,000 tot	al live an	d _i still bir	ths) 236
Maternal Mortality (includin	g abortion	1)	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and	still birth	s .	Nil

Comments

The number of births and the birth rate are virtually the same as last year. Similarly the percentage of illegitimate live births is the same as for 1965.

We have had two infant deaths in Bolsover this year. This is not as good as last year but it is still very satisfactory. These deaths were a baby who lived for only 45 minutes because of multiple congenital abnormalities and another who died at the age of 6 days from bronchial pneumonia and prematurity. In addition to the two deaths we had three still births and they have made our perinatal mortality rate quite high. Our figures and the Nathional ones are as follows:—

	Bolsover	England & Wales
Infant mortality rate	10.8	19.0
Neo-natal mortality rate	10.8	12.9
Peri-natal mortality rate	26.6	26.3

As always I can only recommend the acceptance of good ante-natal care. It is important to seek out and accept ante-natal care. General Practitioners and the Local Health Authority are only too keen to provide ante-natal care.

It is nice to see that there has been no maternal death and indeed we have not had such a death since 1957.

DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
125	80	45

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population was 13.7 (corrected), while the national death rate was 12.2 (provisional).

The total number of deaths is 29 more than last year. There has been an increase of 27 male deaths and 2 female deaths.

Causes of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	_
Cancer, stomach	1	_
Cancer, lungs	5	1
Cancer, breast	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic		
neoplasms	7	4
Diabetes	1	_
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	10
Coronary disease, angina	18	9
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-
Other heart disease	10	3
Other circulatory disease	3	6
Influenza	1	-
Pneumonia	3	1
Bronchitis	4	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	- ,
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	6
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
Suicide	2	-

Comments

There has not been a great deal of change in the pattern of deaths this year. The number of lung cancer deaths remains steady. There has been an increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis (11 as against 7 for 1965). This year we have had one death from tuberculosis. There has been an increase in deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system as we have had 22 against 9 in 1965.

Causes of Death 1956 - 1966

Coronary disease, angina	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Diabetes	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	Cancer, other sites	Cancer, uterus	Cancer, breast	Cancer, lung	Cancer, stomach	Other infective and parasitic diseases	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis	Meningococcal infections	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Syphilitic disease	Tuberculosis, other	Tuberculosis, respiratory		Causes of Death 1890 - 1900
27	22	_	1	Ħ	1	2	ర్	_	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	_	966	
18	9	_	<u></u>	11	ı	4	6	 4	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1966 1965	
26	15	<u></u>	1	9	2	2	7	2	ı	ı	1	1	à	1	ı	ı	1	1964	
22	13	ı	1	7	ı	<u>-</u>	G.	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1963	
14	17	1	<u>-</u>	7	ı	ယ	6	4	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	<u></u>	1962	-
15	14	_	ı	8	1	2	4	ယ	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	1961	
20	7	2		6	1	<u></u>	ယ	4		1		ı	1	1	1	1	—	1,960	
17	19	—	1.	රි	ı	2	1	2	٦	1.	ι	1	1	.1	,1	1	2	1959	
25	14	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	17	2	ပၢ	22	ယ	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1		
7	12	<u>-</u>	ш	6	2	1	_	4	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	Н	ı	13	1958 1957	
15	15	ш	22	7	-	2	ш	2	1	1	1	1	Н	ı	1	1	1	1956	

Causes of Death 1956 - 1966

1956	2	30	, ∞	1	က	9	1	က	1	-	1	0	-		2	2	-	1
1957	23	10	1		5	œ	1	1	` 1	ı	ı	21	-	. 2	4	ব	_	
1,960 1959 1958 1957 1956	-	14	7	-	2	6	87	Н	1	2	্ব	, G	1	2	ঝ	9	1	1
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1,960	વ	10	10	1	5	6	П	-	-	1	•	G	·	1	က	က	ঝ	
1961	-	17	9	П	10	S	4	1	1	থ	1	9	1	က	থ্	9	-	ı
1966 1965 1964 1963 1962 1	1	18	5	1	6	7	4	ı	ı	ı	ı	9	1	က	က	4	-	1
1963	-	13	7	П	4	11	5	1	1	က	1	6	1	က	ı	9	-	1
1964	22	10	ည	1	9	11	-	87	ı	1	1	വ	ŧ	c 3	-	H	-	1
1965	ı	10	4	ı	c1	ည	2	П	1	-	1	9	1	ı	П	П	П	ı
9961	-	13	6	****	4	2	ည	7	П	1	П	2.	1	23	23	1	~	1
_	Hypertension with heart disease	Other heart disease	Other circulatory disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other respiratory diseases	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Other defined and ill defined diseases	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Congenital Malformations	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other accidents	Suicide	Hemicide and operations of war

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the Derbyshire County Council

Ambulance Service

This service is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

- 1. Analytical provided by the County Council.
- 2. **Bacteriological** provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at Kings Mill Hospital.

Venereal Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Victoria Hospital Worksop, and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The water supply to the Urban District of Bolsover is provided by the North Derbyshire Water Board This supply has been sufficient in quality and quantity throughout the year. The Engineer and Manager to the Board has very kindly sent me the following report. I would like to thank him for this and also for his co-operation throughout the year.

- A (1) The area derives its sources from Bolsover Moor and Hillstown Works where treatment comprises softening and chlorination, distribution is from covered service reservoirs or tanks. The resultant quality of supplied waters is satisfactory.
 - (2) The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes although temporary restrictions were imposed on the use of hose pipes.
 - (b) Chemical and bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories. All raw treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1966 being:—

Bacteriological	200
Chemical	200

Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health.

Chemical results, in view of the fact that two sources are involved, vary with location and approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	7.4 - 8.2
Alkalinity (CaCo3)	90 - 260 mg/l;
Hardness (CaCo3)	130 - 160 mg/l;
Chloride (Cl)	40 - 130 mg/l;
Fluoride (F)	0.1

- (c) There was no evidence of plumbo solvent action in treated waters.
- (d) Before being brought into service all new mains were washed out, sterilized and samples taken to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained

No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.

The waters were monitored to detect any excessive amounts of radioactive substances

Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Results of Examination of Water Sample

From Hillstown Blend

Physical Examination

Appearance — Clear.
Colour — 5 Hazen.
Taste — 780.
Turbidity — 0.05 Units.
Odour — Nil.
pH — 8.0.

Chemical Examination (Mg/lit)

Calcium (Ca)	•	30.8
Magnesium (Mg)		17.7
Sodium (Na)	•	130 .3
Potassium (K)		2.0
Silicates SiO2)		7.0
T.D.S.		5 33
Carbonates (CO3)		109.2
Sulphates (SO4)		122.2
Chlorides (Cl)	1	6 9. 6
Nitrates (NO3)		35.0
Fluorides (F)		0.1
Total Hardness (CaCO3)		150
Calcium Hardness (CaCO3)		77
Magnesium Hard (CaCO3)		7 3
Total alkalinity (CaCO3)		182
Excess alkalinity (NaCO3)		34
Carbonate Hardness (CaCO3)		150
Iron (Fe)	1	0.04
Manganese (Mn)		0.01
Aluminium (Al)	and the second	0.05
Amm Nitrogen (N)		0.02
Nit Nitrogen (N)	(0.001
Oxygen absorbed (O)		0.10
Free chlorine (Cl)		0.2
Combined chlorine (Cl)		Trace

Results of Examination of Water Sample

From Bolsever Moor Blend

Physical Examination

Appearance — Clear.
Colour — 5 Hazen.
Taste — Normal.
Electrical Conductivity — 90 Units.
Odour — Nil.
pH — 7.6.

Chemical Examination (Mg/lit)

Calcium (Ca)	32.8
Magnesium (Mg)	18.2
Sodium (Na)	173.0
Potassium (K)	1.1
Silicates SiO2)	6.0
T.D.S.	663
Carbonates(CO3)	153.0
Sulphates (SO4)	164.6
Chlorides (Cl)	50.6
Nitrates (NO3)	46.5
Fluorides (F)	0.1
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	157
Calcium Hardness (CaCO3)	82
Magnesium Hard (CaCO3)	75
Total alkalinity (CaCO3)	255
Excess alkalinity (NaCO3)	104
Carbonate Hardness (CaCO3)	157
Iron (Fe)	: 0.04
Manganese (Mn)	0.01
Aluminium (Al)	0.04
Amm Nitrogen (N)	0.02
Nit Nitrogen (N)	0.001
Oxygen absorbed (O)	0.04
Free chlorine (Cl)	0.4
Combined chlorine (Cl)	0.05

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- 1 Normal treatment of sewage continues.
- 2. The Whaley Common plant is not yet stable owing to subsidence so that repairs cannot yet be carried out.
- 3. The Council's Consulting Engineers have now submitted their detailed proposals for the rebuilding and extension of the two sewage plants at Bolsover (Carr Vale) and Shuttlewood. They propose to do away with the sewage disposal plant at Stanfree and pump the sewage into the Shuttlewood plant. The proposals have been submitted to the Ministry and we have recently been told that as no objections have been lodged a Ministry Engineering Inspector will make an informal visit to investigate the scheme.

The date of the visit has not yet been fixed.

HOUSING

Once more this has been a poor year for the provision of new houses in Bolsover U.D. The Council built 2 houses and 26 were built for private owners. Thus the total for 1966 is 28. This is more than the total for 1965, but the increase is not sufficient to warrant satisfaction. The last year in which a satisfactory number of houses was built was 1962. In that year 61 houses were built. As I have said before, this is one total which I would like to see increased every year. I know there are many reasons for this slow-down and it would take a book, let alone an annual report, to try and discuss them. However I must report the number, which is 28 and which is too low in my opinion.

CONVERSIONS

No conversions were made during the year although this is not as bad as it sounds because there are only nine houses left in the district with pail closets. Nine out of a total of 3,747 is not bad at all.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk, Meat and Other Foods

An account of the supervision of milk, meat and other foods will be found in the Public Health Inspector's report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948-1951

No action was taken during the year

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The Ministry has requested information about the above. There is no common lodging house in the Bolsover Urban District.

FACTORIES ACTS 1961

There are 31 factories registered in the Bolsover Urban District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1. **Inspections** for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

				
	Number		ber of	
Premises.	on Register	Inspec- tions		
Tiennses.	Register	110112	notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforce				
by Local Authorities	4	32	1	
(ii) Factories not included in (in which Section 7 is enforce by the Local Authority.		69	2	
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.				
(excluding outworkers' Premises.) 7	21	2	
Total	31	112	5	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Number of Cases in which defects were found. Referred To H.M. By H.M. Particulars. Found Remedied Inspector Inspector Want of Cleanliness 1 1 Overcrowding Sanitary Conveniences (a) insufficient 2 2 (b) unsuitable or defective 2 2 1 5 Total 5 1

3. Outwork.	
Nature of Work	No. of Cases of No. of Outworkers default in sending lists to the Counci
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	1 —

TOTAL	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Gastro Enteritis	Para-Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	do. (Non-Paralytic)	Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Dysentery	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pineumonia	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Notifiable Disease		
183	:	:	:	:	<u> </u>	172			:	:	2	:	2	•	:	•	6	:	:	Total		
9		•		•	:	9	:	•		•			•	:	•	•		•	:	Under 1		
21		•	•	•	-	20	:	•	:	•	•	•	•			•	•	•		1 to 2		
19			•	:	•	19	•	•						•	•				:	2 to 3		z
19	:	•	:	:	:	19	:		•	:	:	.,	:	:	•	-	:	•	•	3 to 4	At	Number of
28	•	•	•	•	•	27	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		:	<u>, </u>	•	•	4 to 5	t Ages	
82	•	•	•	•		78	•	•		•	•	•	•	:	•	:	4		:	5 to 10	1	Case
- 1	•	•		•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	:	10 to 15	years	S 110
1		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			_	:	:	15 to 25	0,	Cases notified.
4	•		:		:			•			2		2	•						25 to 45		d.
-	:	:	:	:	:	•	•		:	:		:		:		•	:	•	:	45 to 65		
- 1	-	:	:	:	:	:	:				:	:	•	:	:				:	65 and up		
1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:		•	•		•	:			

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Diphtheria

There has not been a case of diphtheria in Bolsover since 1948. We can keep this happy state of affairs by having our children immunised against diphtheria. In this connection I have to report that 184 primary immunisations against diphtheria were completed in 1966. This is virtually the same as 1965. As mentioned elsewhere in the report, there was an outbreak in Staveley in 1966, and this shows that children should still be immunised against diphtheria.

Measles

This year we had 172 cases of measles Had we run according to the usual way, i.e. one year high, one year low, we should have had only a few cases in Bolsover in 1966. As you can see we actually had 176 which was double the number in 1965. I am certain that the old biannual peaks have disappeared.

Poliomyelitis

Again, there was no case of poliomyelitis. I can only repeat that it is my belief that all who are eligible for vaccination against this illness, should accept vaccination as soon as possible. Vaccination can now be done by mouth.

Whooping Cough

I am very pleased to report that there was only one case of this distressing illness this year.

Scarlet Fever

We returned to a quiet wear having six cases only. These were very mild and caused no complications.

Food Poisoning

I am very pleased to report that there have been no cases of food poisoning notified to me in 1966.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars:-

		NEW	CASES	DEAT	HS
Ag Peri in yo		Pulmonary M F	Non- Pulmonary M F	Pulmonary M F	Non- Pulmonary M F
0	•••				
1	•••				
5					
10	•••				
15	***				
20					
25	•••	1			
35	•••				
45	•••				
55	•*				
65 & u	pwards	1		1	
Tota	al	1		1	

There have been two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis this year. Last year we had no case of pulmonary. I would have hoped to have more than one blank year. In addition we have had one death from pulmonary tuberculosis this year.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR and

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the Year 1966.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1966.

During the year, 28 new houses were built in the Urban District, 26 of them by private developers; two wardens houses were erected by the Council adjacent to groups of old people's dwellings Five more hew houses were built than in the previous year, but it is still a rather disappointing achievement when the nation is striving to increase the number of new houses, especially of houses for renting. A few years ago two housing development areas were earmarked for future house building and it was hoped that good progress could be made. but mining operations have now rendered those areas unstable and delayed any prospect of early development; this gives rise to deep concern especially as almost all suitable building sites in the Urban District are similarly affected. Some progress was made on the Council's proposal to erect six two-bedroomed flats at Shuttlewood, but work on the site had not commenced at the end of 1966.

Nowadays, local authorities must assume complete responsibility for erecting new houses for renting, no private capital is forthcoming for this form of investment. The erection of local authority houses must be carried out progressively and systematically if those families who oc-

cupy poor houses and many of the young married couples wanting their first home are to be offered good houses in which to live. The last Council houses built in this area were completed in the Spring of 1963 and this has had its effect on the slum clearance programme. The last survey of poorer houses carried out in 1961 envisaged the clearance of 122 houses and it was anticipated that this task would be completed in the succeeding five years; now, almost six years later, 65 of those houses are still occupied.

It is disappointing to report that there was a reduction in the number of houses improved with the aid of grant, though it is some little satisfaction to note that the number of tenanted houses improved again exceeded the number of owner occupied. Steps are now being taken to secure voluntary co-operation in improving houses on a street by street basis, and it is hoped that the next annual report will record some increased progress.

Reports for the past two or three years have dealt at considerable length with the difficulties in establishing the Council's first smoke control area. After being suspended from November, 1965, the Smoke Control Order came back into operation on the 1st September, 1966. It would be wishful thinking to assume that this first attempt to control pollution from domestic sources met with the unqualified approval and support of every householder in that particular part of the Urban District, however, there are now indications that this venture can operate satisfactorily. The benefits which will surely result from cleaner air will best be achieved if the focal autnorities in the so called "black areas" systematically and progressively tackle the problem of atmospheric pollution.

Good housing, cleaner air and improved environment are all aimed at providing us with better living conditions to make life happier and healthier. Of course, they cost more money; but it is money which is well spent and which, in the long run, returns a rich reward. A great deal of the money spent nowadays is not

used so wisely, or in such a way as to offer the same long term benefits. The great social problem is to ensure that these benefits are made equally available to the older and poorer members of the community.

It is very pleasing again to report record sales of waste paper and an increased benefit to the general rate fund. This could not have been achieved without the cooperation of householders, shop keepers and business premises in the district. It is hoped that this co-operation can be further fostered and expanded to produce continued good results.

I am, Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN F. H. WALTON,

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Table showing inspections, etc., undertaken during the year 1966:—

Inspection of houses for nuisances and defects	•••	302,
Revisits to houses	•••	281
Visits in connection with improvement of houses	•••	156
Visits re water supply '	•••	17
Visits to infectious disease cases		11
Milk Distributors and Dairies		44
Slaughterhouses — Meat Inspection	•••	324
Butchers Shops	•••	42
Bakehouses		5
Fried Fish Shops	•••	6
Other Food Preparing Premises	***	70
Food Shops	,,,	134
7/ -14 C4-11-	•••	137
		75
	•••	6
Inns and other Public Buildings	•••	
Factories and Workplaces	***	112
Knacker's Yard	•••	19
Schools	•••	9
Controlled Refuse Tips	•••	75
Colliery Spoil Banks		8
Clean Air Act — Smoke Observations	••	9
Clean Air Act — Smoke Control Area	••	03
re Atmospheric Pollution		16
Moveable Dwellings	•••	36
re Keeping of Animals	• • •	19
Shops Act	•••	13
Petroleum Licensing	•••	56
Drainage Works	•••	129
to Public Baths Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	•••	15 74
Interviews with owners, contractors, etc.	•••	192
TILLET VIE VYD VVIIII OVVIICID, COLLUI ACTOID, CCC.	***	700

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS

The following table shows the defects remedied -as a result of action under the Housing and Public Health Acts

Defects in connection with:-

House roofs	•••	•••		•••	38
Chimney stacks	•••	***		•••	S
Eaves, gutters and rai	n wa	ater pipes	• • •	•••	34
Pointing and brickwor	rk o	f walls	•••	•••	42
Yard paving	•••	• • •		•••	6
Waste pipes	• • •	•••	•••	•••	15
Internal wall and ceil	ing p	olaster	•••	•••	102
Windows and sash con	rds	•••	•••	•••	28
Doors	•••	•••	•••	•••	11
Floors	•••	•••	• • •	•••	19
Staircases		•••	•••	•••	6
Cooking ranges and fi	repla	aces	•••	•••	30
Sinks	_	•••		•••	9
Rising or penetrating		pness	•••	•••	67
Outbuildings	***		•••	•••	24
Drains and inspection			•••	•••	47
Water closet pedestals		•••	•••	•••	25
Closet flushing cisterns		***	•••	•••	34
Walls and fences		•••		•••	3
Dilapidated dustbins		•••	•••	•••	97
as a company of the c		***		***	

In connection with the foregoing defects 181 informal notices and 11 statutory notices were served.

HOUSING

One of the first duties of any local authority is to protect and promote the health of the inhabitants of its area, and of major importance is the ensuring of enough good houses where the people can live contented and healthy lives. This duty will always be of great concern because the demand for better houses will continue to rise with succeeding generations. It requires the erection of houses and bungalows for letting and nowadays this is left almost entirely to local authorities; those families who aspire to own their homes should be encouraged to do so and be offered a reasonable choice; the older houses which must continue in use however fast new houses are built should be kept in good repair and be provided with modern amenities; and the houses which are not acceptable by present day standards should be removed and replaced.

We may never reach the stage where every individual family has a perfectly satisfactory home, but the nearer we come to achieving that target the greater progress we shall have made in protecting and promoting the health of the inhabitants of this district.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

During 1966, 28 houses were built in the Urban District, this representing an increase of five when compared with the previous year. Two of the houses were built by the Council for Wardens, close to a group of old people's bungalows and the remaining 26 houses were built by private developers. At a time when great efforts are being made to increase the number of new houses being built and to limit less essential building work, the number of 28 new houses is disappointingly low—in fact the rate of construction in this area has been rather low for a number of years. During the past seven years 200 new houses were built compared with a total of 685 houses during

the previous seven years. It is therefore all the more disappointing that the Council now find themselves in the position of having two large areas earmarked for housing development and both have been rendered unstable by mining operations—in fact there is at the present time very little land sufficiently stable for housing development. This is a very serious blow coming on top of a period of limited house building. The Council's slum clearance scheme has been able to progress only very slowly in recent years and a growing number of young married couples have been making their homes outside the Urban District.

It is to be hoped that the difficulties will be comparatively short lived, and that a start on a more ambitious building programme can be made. This district cannot afford to fall behind in the drive to provide good houses, whether for renting or for sale.

One side effect of the limited house building in recent years has been not to expose a large section of the population to the increased costs and rents which result from extensive housing development at the present time. Fortunately most of the Council owned houses were built at a time when costs were considerably lower than they are nowadays. Large scale development by the Council in a small district of this size can have very far reaching effects on rent levels, and almost inevitably lead to the introduction of some form of rent rebate scheme if the less well off families are to be able to occupy new homes! This position has not yet been reached in this district, but a good, well designed home, in which a family can live in contentment, forms the very foundation of family life and we must seriously consider whether we pay a sufficient proportion of our increased incomes in providing good homes for ourselves.

There is a need for new houses to replace those which remain to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme and more houses will be required in the com-

ing years to replace those older houses which may not be unfit by present day standards, but which are not worth improving. It is to be hoped that in the not too distant future the benefits and savings to be derived from modern methods and industrialised building will commence to be felt. The prices of many manufactured articles remain fairly steady and some are even more competitive than several years ago, but unfortunately house prices seem to rise year by year without interruption. It is probable that some of this increase results from higher standards, but one hopes the cost of renting a decent new house does not become beyond the reach of the less well off families. I look forward to the time when a more ambitious house building programme can be commenced as a means of replacing some of the poor houses and also encouraging young married couples to remain in this district rather than make their home in surrounding areas.

At the end of 1966, the number of houses in the Urban District had risen to 3,747 and of these 1,313 have been built since the war—826 have been erected by the Council, 256 by the Coal Industry Housing Association and 231 by private developers. During the year the Council prepared plans for the erection of six two-bedroom flats at Shuttlewood, but the work did not commence until 1967. No further progress was made on redeveloping a cleared site in Castle Street and High Street and proposals were considered for acquiring a site on Hill Top to provide a number of bungalows adjacent to an existing group of aged persons bungalows.

REMOVAL OF UNFIT HOUSES

During 1966, only very limited progress was made on reducing the number of unfit houses in the district. A survey, carried out in December, 1961, estimated the number of unfit houses remaining at that time to be 122 and it was anticipated that these would be dealt with in the following five years. Unfortunately, these plans have not materialised, and at the end of December, 1966, there still remained 55 houses where no action had been taken.

The action taken during (1966, to deal with unfit houses, is set out below:—

Woodhouse Road Clearance Area

An official representation in respect of the eleven houses numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Woodhouse Road, was submitted to the Council in February, 1964. The Council decided to negotiate the purchase of these properties, but as many of them are owner occupied and some of these are foreign nationals, the difficulties experienced were exceptional and only two houses had actually been purchased at the end of 1966. Negotiations in respect of several other houses were then nearing completion. To the end of the year three of the houses had been vacated and had not been re-occupied.

Middle Street Clearance Area

The official representation in this case was also submitted in February, 1964, and related to three houses numbered 3, 9 and 11 Middle Street. Here again, the Council decided to negotiate the purchase of the houses, together with two adjoining houses numbered 5 and 7 Middle Street, with the object of securing a site convenient for redevelopment in the very centre of the town. All five properties were purchased during 1965 and by the end of that year two of the families had been rehoused. During 1966, the remaining families were rehoused and all five houses were demolished.

Bolsever Road Shuttlewood Clearance Area

An official representation in respect of four houses numbered 96, 98, 100 and 102 Bolsover Road, Shuttlewood was submitted to the Council in April, 1966. The Council are again negotiating the purchase of these properties as the site is immediately opposite the one on which six flats are to be erected. The intention is that the occupiers of the houses in the clearance area shall be offered new houses immediately adjacent to those they now live in and that the site of the old houses shall become available for further housing development. Negotiations for the purchase of the 4 junfit houses had not been completed by the end of 1966 but one house was vacated during the year and was not re-let following an agreement with the present owner.

Individual Unfit Houses

Highfield Bungalow, Welbeck Road, which was the subject of a demolition order in the previous year, was demonished during 1966.

7 High Street was also the subject of a demolition order in 1965 and the Council subsequently accepted proposals for the repair and improvement of this house. During 1966 the house was completely reconditioned and the demolition order was revoked.

During the year 1966 seven families, totalling twenty persons, were rehoused from unfit houses and four families were rehoused from houses being demolished to make space for redevelopment. Four unfit houses were demolished. Carried forward into 1967 were the 55 houses where no action had been commenced, the eleven houses in Woodhouse Road and the four houses in Bolsover Road, Shuttlewood.

An early resumption of house building would clearly be welcome as a means of reducing the number of unfit houses in the district, but for the time being it would

seem that a larger proportion of 'normal Council house re-lets should be made available for rehousing people in unfit properties. This would enable a certain amount of slum clearance work to continue during the present difficult period facing new housing development. In addition to those houses classified as unfit at the time of the 1961 survey there are many more houses which are approaching the end of their useful life, which do not make very satisfactory homes and which do not readily lend themselves to being modernised and improved. As the number of unfit houses in the country is steadily reduced the question of reviewing and raising the standard of unfitness will surely arise and this will have a marked effect on the number of new houses required. It clearly demonstrates that the drive to secure better housing conditions is a continuing problem which will further increase the demand for new houses.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

26 privately owned houses were improved during 1966, one under the discretionary grant scheme and 25 under the standard grant scheme. Of the houses improved 12 were cwner occupied and 14 were tenanted.

The total amount paid in grants was £3,390, £250 for the house under the discretionary grant scheme and an average of £130 per house for those dealt with under the standard grant scheme. The amenities provided by means of standard grant were 24 inside water closets, 22 complete hot water systems, 23 wash hand basins, 23 baths and 9 ventilated food stores. The following table shows the number of private houses in the Urban District which have been improved under the grant schemes:—

	Owne	r-Occupied	Tenanted	Total Houses
		Houses	Houses	Improved
1954		3	<u> </u>	3
1955		25	40	65
1956		23	6	29
1957		15	4	19.
1958		19	6	25
1959		32	-	32
1960	(Standard Grants)	15	_	
	(Discretionary Grants)	3	6	24
1961	(Standard Grants)	15	1	
	(Discretionary Grants)	6	1	23
1962	(Standard Grants	27	22	
	(Discretionary Grants)	4	8	61
1963	(Standard Grants)	40	20	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1		61
1964	(Standard Grants)	22	9	
	(Discretionary Grants)	2	1	34
1965	(Standard Grants)	19	26	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1	13	59
1966	(Standard Grants)	11	14	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1		26
		284	117	461

At the end of 1966 there were 31 cases where applications for grant had been approved, but where the works had not been completed.

The progress made on improving houses during 1966 was rather disappointing, being appreciably less than the numbers in the past few years. The number of tenanted houses which were improved was again greater than the number of owner-occupied houses and this is a pleasing feature of the work which was carried out. The position has now been reached where most of the owner-occupiers who are eligible for grant have already had their houses improved and determined efforts are now being made on a street by street basis to secure the co-operation of property owners on improving tenanted houses. It is hoped that the report for 1967 will show an increase in the number of houses dealt with. We have now entered the last third of the 20th Century and it is generally accepted that the basic amenities of hot water and indoor sanitation are no longer a luxury; they are now iessential to a decent and healthy life and should be available to every family. It is inevitable that a large proportion of the older houses must remain in use for many years to come and every effort should be made to provide these houses with modern amenities where the occupants can live in greater comfort. A large proportion of these older houses are occupied by middle aged and elderly people who have little prospect of being offered the tenancy of modern Council houses. The comfort and welfare of these families will become an increasingly urgent problem, and, almost without exception, they are anxious to pay the increased rent which becomes due after the improvement of their homes. The grants which are available offer to the owner a satisfactory return on his outlay and I should like to see a great increase in the number of property owners who are willing to have their houses improved. Inevitably, there will be cases where the present owners are of advanced age and are unwilling or unable to bear the cost of improving the houses they own. In such cases the tenants may be willing to purchase and improve their houses, or the local authority may have to agree to acquire such

houses if improvements are to be carried out. The position has now been reached in this district where whole blocks of property, and even streets of houses, have been improved apart from an odd one here and there. In such circumstances the few remaining houses should be dealt with as quickly as possible, not only from the point of view of providing amenities for the few tenants who are still without them, but to safeguard the investment which the majority of owners have already made in improving their houses.

HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY

There was again no addition to the number of Council owned bungalows and flats suitable for elderly persons. The total number of ground floor flats, bungalows and smaller houses for old persons now stands at 186.

The proportion of old persons in the community becomes greater year by year and there remains a considerable demand for Council bungalows. Many people look forward to moving to smaller, well equipped houses, later in life, and it would be a great advantage if the number of bungalows available, especially those with two bedrooms, were sufficient to allow tenancies to be offered to couples in their late fifties, thereby enabling them to settle down in their new homes while they still enjoy reasonable health and strength.

About two years ago the Thomas Colledge House, erected by the County Council Welfare Committee was opened. It occupies a level site very close to the centre of the town, providing accommodation for those older and more infirm people, who are no longer able to look after themselves in their own homes. The erection of such a Home in this district gives local people some idea of the type of accommodation now being provided by the Welfare Committee and does much to remove the memories and fears of the old "Workhouse".

Caravans and Moveable Dwellings

During 1966 five licensed sites, each containing one caravan, remained in occupation. Several years ago the Council's Housing and Planning Committee decided to close down the municipal site in view of the improvements which would be required to comply with the recommended standard. In recent years only very limited progress had been made but during 1966 the number of occupied standings reduced from ten to four. Many of these caravan dwellers accepted the tenancy of Council houses and the site is being rapidly closed to allow the establishment of light industry.

During the year two caravans were brought into the district and occupied without the necessary permission being obtained. In both cases the requirements of the low relating to the occupation of caravans was fully explained to the persons responsible and the caravans were removed after a short period.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Particulars will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health of the number of cases of infectious diseases during the year and 11 visits were paid to houses where cases had occurred.

Terminal disinfection is no longer carried out, but disinfectant is available free of charge.

Verminous Premises

There was again virtually no evidence of bed bug infestation, though several houses experienced trouble from cockroaches and control measures were carried out; suitable powder and liquid insecticides are available free of charge to affected properties.

Water Supply

Every house in the district is supplied with water from the main supply of the North Derbyshire Water Board. Eight samples of tap water were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported as suitable for drinking purposes.

Premises used for Preparation or Sale of Food

During 1966, 168 visits were paid to premises used for the preparation of food (excluding slaughterhouses) — these comprised one bakehouse, four fish and chip shops, one ice cream manufacturer and ten manufacturers of sausages, etc.

351 visits were paid to food shops and market stalls including 47 shops registered under the Food and Drugs Act, for the sale of ice cream.

During the year, action continued to be taken to secure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and to impress on all food traders and their staff the vital importance of strict attention to cleanliness and hygienic practices in all aspects of the preparation and handling of food. The majority of shops in this district are combined shop and house premises of restricted size, where the hygienic storage and display of a large variety of food and other goods give rise to problems. Several shops in the town have been modernised in recent years to provide more hygienic conditions and better facilities for the shoppers. However the majority of shops in the central area are still in old premises which were converted into shops many years ago. A plan exists for the redevelopment of the central area of the town to provide a number of new shops, but progress on achieving this objective has not yet been made.

During the year the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations were made to come

into operation early in 1967. The requirements of these regulations were considered by the Council, with special regard to the small weekly market. The Council agreed to provide a sink and wash hand basin with a supply of hot and cold water in a building adjacent to the market and also to provide sheets for enclosing those stalls where open food is sold, though this work had not been completed by the end of the year.

There was again no case of food poisoning resulting from food manufactured or processed in the Urban District.

Slaughterhouses — Inspection of Meat and other Foods

Regulations regarding Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty came into full effect in the Urban District on the 1st October, 1961, and by that date, the three private slaughterhouses had been repaired and improved to comply with the requirements of the Regulations. The effect of the new Slaughterhouses Act and Regulations is to ensure the lairing, handling and slaughtering of animals in a humane manner and to secure hygienic conditions for the handling of carcases and offal and for efficient inspection of meat.

On the 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Reglations came into operation. The main effect of these Regulations is to place a duty on local authorities to ensure that all animals, slaughtered for human consumption, are inspected and marked before they are moved from the slaughterhouse and to allow local authorities to introduce charges for meat inspection, as a means of recouping the cost of the service. The introduction of the Regulations created no difficulties, as a 100% inspection service had been maintained since the re-opening of local slaughterhouses in 1954, and the services of Chesterfield Corporation Meat Inspectors have always been available during my absence. The Council introduced charges of 2/6 per bovine animal, 9d. per per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep or lamb, and during 1966, charges amounted to £134 15 0.

The number of animals passing through the three slaughterhouses during 1966 was very slightly lower than the previous year. Most of the slaughtering continued to be done in small lots on several days of the week and slaughtering was carried out on a total of 183 days. In recent year there has been a marked change in the slaughtering arrangements; when these premises were re-opened following the end of meat rationing in 1954, the local butchers and their staffs undertook all the slaughtering duties. During 1966, virtually no slaughtering was done by the butchers themselves and part-time slaughtermen were employed to do this work at the end of their normal day's work, resulting in over 80% of all meat inspection having to be carried out in the evenings. The three slauterhouses provide facilities for nine butchers, six with shops in the Urban District and three trading from premises in adjoining Rural Districts.

During the year an estimated 1927 lbs. of meat and offals were rejected as unfit for food. This figure shows some increase over recent years, but it represents only an extremely small amount when compared with the number of animals slaughtered and reflects the high quality of the animals purchased by the butchers.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations came into operation on the 30th September, 1966. These Regulations give local authorities, for the first time, powers to control the hours and times of slaughter. Consultations took place with the proprietors of the three local slaughternouses and with the other butchers who make use of the facilities provided there. A small sub-committee was appointed to discuss this matter, with the butchers concerned and eventually an agreement was reached to fix the days and times on which slaughtering can take place. The times agreed were to come into operation at the beginning of January, 1967 and provided for almost all the slaughtering being done during normal working hours -in one case the occupier asked for the hours on Monday evenings to be extended to 8 p.m. and this was agreed this being the day of the local cattle market when the greatest volume of slaughtering takes place.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	U1	mr ba	T D.				
	Cattle excluding	Cows	Caives	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	
Number killed	734	23	2	1344	_		
Number inspected	734	23	2	1344			
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	_	_	_	_			
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	138	5	_	149	_		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.8			11.1			
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases con- demned					_		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	_	_	_	_	_		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	_	_	_		_	
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	_		_	_		
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig eration	4				_	_	
Generalised and totally condemned	-	_				_	
		40					

For the fifth consecutive year no bovine animals inspected in local slaughterhouses were found to be affected by tuberculoses. The most striking feature of meat inspection in the last decade or so has been the virtual elimination of bovine tuberculosis. In 1954 when local slaughtering was reintroduced, one in six of all cattle and one in three of all cows, slaughtered locally, were found to be affected by the disease.

The following amount of food, apart from meat arising in local slaughterhouses, was found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrended for disposal at the Council's refuse tip— .

Cooked meat and meat products	ľ	Nil
Canned meats	2 tins — 7	lb.
Canned fruits,	1 an - 1	lb.
Canned vegetables	$3 \text{ tins} - 5\frac{1}{2}$	bs.
Canned milk and cream	, 1 t	in;
Canned fish	$1 \sin - \frac{1}{2}$	lb.
Frozen foods	77 packe	ets
Ice cream and iced lollipops	99 1	lb.

Milk and Dairies Administration

The sale of non-designated milk is prohibited in this district, by virtue of the Milk (Special Designations) Specified Areas (No. 3) Order, 1953, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1954.

One producer bottles his milk at the farm and retails it locally as untreated milk, but from all other dairy farms in the district the milk is collected by dairy companies for pasteurisation or sterilisation.

Eight samples of milk were obtained from the one producer who retails his milk locally and all satisfied the methylene blue reduction test and all were found to be free from brucella abortus organisms.

Five samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from local distributors and were submitted for examination; all were satisfactory.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations

There were in the Urban District, on the 31st December, 1966, ten registered distributors of milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples

There is one small manufacturer of ice cream in this district and during the year six samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, with results as follows:—

Provisional	Grade	1	4
Provisional	Grade	2	-
Provisional	Grade	3	_
Provisional	Grade	4	2

On eight occasions, samples from the inlet and outlet ends of the Public Baths were submitted for bacteriological examination. On four occasions the samples were reported as completely satisfactory, but the other four samples indicated slight contamination necessitating adjustment of the chlorine dosage. Following the receipt of unsatisfactory results in September and October, 1966, consultations took place with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and the County Analyst with a view to checking the efficiency of the chlorinating equipment and its operation under conditions of full bathing load. During one day in November, samples were taken from the inlet and outlet ends at two hourly intervals and submitted for bacteriological examination and samples were also taken for chemical analysis. The results obtained were satisfactory and indicated no build up of organisms during the day. This experiment was again repeated during December with even better results.

Eight samples of water from the main supply of the North Derbyshire Water Board was submitted for examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

Eight samples of locally bottled orange juice were all reported as satisfactory.

Slaughter of Animals Act

At the end of 1966, 12 persons held licences to slaughter or stun animals in slaughterhouses or knackers yards.

Knackers Yards

Nineteen visits of inspection were paid to the knacker's Yard. This is a rather small business in a very remote part of the district, and it was conducted in as satisfactory a manner as its nature and location permit.

In recent years these premises have been enlarged and improved to afford much better facilities for storage of meat, offals and waste products and to allow for sterilisation of diseased meat.

Two buildings in Mill Lane, Bolsover, are licensed for lairage of animals.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One shop is licensed under the provisions of the above Act, but very little business is done there.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1964, but no premises in the Urban District were licensed.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act came into operation during 1964, its main effect being to make provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in non-industrial premises, in a similar way to the Factories Act requirements covering employees in factories. All premises covered by the new Act were required to be registered between the 1st May, 1964 and the 31st July, 1964, local authority offices and offices at factories and schools were required to register with the Factory Inspectorate.

The table below sets out registrations as at the 31st December, 1966, and at that time almost all the registered premises had received a general inspection

TABLE (a) - Registrations and general inspections

	Number of premises registered during	Total No. of registered premises at end of	Number of registered premises receiving a general in spection during the
Class of Premises	the year	year	year
Offices	-	15	3
Retail shops	1	56	40
Wholesale shops, warehouse	s -	-	
Catering establishments open	to		
the public, canteens	-	4	4
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1

TABLE (b) — Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

74 — these included three reported accidents.

TABLE (c) — Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	700
Retail Shops	189
Wholesale departments, warehouses	14
Catering establishments open to the pu	blic 14
Canteens	10
Fuel storage depots	2
TOTA	L 929

Total Males — 557

Total Females — 372

The vast majority of persons employed in offices are working in a large office complex at the area headquarters of the National Coal Board. There are no large retail shops or department stores and the employees in shops are for the most part working in small businesses. The Council has a programme of redevelopment in the central area of the district to provide modern shops, etc. and a few of the larger businesses are already operating in modernised premises where conditions are usually better than in the older and smaller shops.

Of the 48 premises inspected only a small proportion were found to be displaying an Abstract of the Act and the other contraventions which were brought to the attention of occupiers included:—

Provision and cleanliness of sanitary conveniences	7	cases
Provision and cleanliness of washing facilities	11	"
Insufficient lighting (some of these related to lighting of yards and passages leading to sanitary conveniences).	12	"
Inadequate heating arrangements	2	"
Insufficient means of ventilation (All these relate to ladies' hairdresser.	3 s).	,,
Handrails to stairs	3	72
General cleanliness	3	22

In addition to the above, there was a number of cases where the need to provide thermometers, adequate first aid equipment and seating arrangements for shop workers was pointed out.

During the year five accidents were reported and all of these were of a very minor nature.

Petroleum Licensing

56 inspections were made of premises used for the storage of petroleum spirit.

In recent years, detailed inspection of all storage installations has been undertaken to secure compliance with the Home Office Model Codes. Underground storage tanks which have been in use for over twenty years have been subjected to pressure test before renewal of the annual licences.

During 1966 a new installation was tested and brought into use at the Transport Department of a local industrial undertaking.

At the end of 1966, 22 licences were in force, covering a maximum storage capacity of 289,268 gallons.

Redent Control

The Department has two trained rodent operatives and one of these men undertakes regular rodent control work.

The Council undertakes free treatment of rats and mice at domestic premises, and provide treatment at business premises on a rechargeable basis. Five business premises, the knacker yard and four farms, were the subject of annual contracts, and systematic inspections and treatments have resulted in all these premises being kept under control. Many of the other industrial and agricultural premises in the district have annual contracts with the rodent control operators.

The systematic survey of the district for rats and mice was continued throughout the year and the treatment of the sewers undertaken in April, 1966, revealed very little evidence of infestation. Permanent baiting points have been maintained at the refuse tip, sewage disposal works and in certain lengths of public sewer, and this method of treatment has been found to be most successful.

Rodent Control Report for Year ended December 31st, 1966

	Type of Property					
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Business Premises	Agricul- tural		
Total properties inspected	16	980	85	23		
Number of treatments carried out						
Rats	10	74	8	6		
Mice	_	20	2	1 🖫		

The number of treatments carried out shows a slight increase on the previous year. There was no major infestation and those found and treated were of a minor character. The general public now realise that a free service is offered for rodent control and co-operate wholeheartedly in the task of exterminating rats and mice.

Conversion of Pail Closets, etc.

New sewerage schemes serving houses in Whaley, Whaley Common and Chesterfield Road, Shuttlewood, together with slum clearance action under Housing Act powers, have drastically reduced the number of pail closets in the Urban District, during the past ten years or so. The nine remaining houses without water closets are in widely scattered parts of the district, most of them far removed from public sewers.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The measurement of atmospheric solution in this district was commenced on the 1st February, 1959, and the instruments were sited with the co-operation of officers of the Warren Spring Laboratory, now of the Ministry of Technology. One deposit gauge was sited at Hall Farm, Woodhouse Lane, in fairly close proximity to the Bolsover colliery and the carbonising plant of Coalite and Chemical Products Limited, which are the main sources of industrial pollution in the Urban District; the second gauge was sited in Moor Lane to the east of the town centre, to give records of deposited matter in one of the main residential areas. Two lead peroxide instruments were sited in Cundy Road and Moor Lane; the one in Cundy Road being not too far from the sources of industrial pollution and the one in Moor Lane being in a residential area.

The results obtained during the months of 1966 are set out below, together with monthly averages for previous years:—

Deposited Matter

(Total solids, tons per square mile)

1966	Hall Farm	96 Moor Lane	:
	Woodhouse Lane	e	
January	8.38	9.76	
February	10.90	9.53	
March	-	10.23	
Aprıl	9.21	11.71	
May	16.76	17.65	
June	13.91	15.47	
July	-	23,22	
August	_	13.66	
September	_	7.99	
October	-	11.34	
November	20.25	8.66	
December	15.19	6.91	

1966 monthly	average	13.51	12.18	tons per sq. ml.
1965 monthly	average	12.90	12.00	tons per sq. ml.
1964 monthly	average	11.85	13.29	tons per sq. ml.
1963 monthly	average	11.44	9.66	tons per sq. ml.
1962 monthly	average	17.57	10.09	tons per sq. ml.
1961 monthly	average	15.65	9.60	tons per sq. ml.
1960 monthly	average	14.35	11.23	tons per sq. ml.
1959 monthly	average	15.32	11.93	tons per sq. ml.

Estimation of Sulphur by the Lead Peroxide Method.

(Mg. of SO3 per day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO2) (Louvered cover)

1966	2 Cundy Road	96 Moor Lane
January	1.62	2.54
February	1,32	1.83
March	2.19	2.37
Aprıl	0.88	1.42
May	0.91	1.61
June	0.67	1.25
July	0.83	1.18
August	0.64	1.00
September	0,75	1.34
October	0.83	2.05
November	1.64	2.83
December	2.22	2. 92
1966 monthly	average 1.21	1.36
1965 monthly	average 1.38	1.99
1964 monthly	average 1.42	1.85
1963 monthly	average 1.40	2.05
1962 monthly	average 1.61	1.91
1961 monthly	average 1.79	1.75
1960 monthly	average 1.55	1.58
1959 monthly	average 1.62	1.48

The deposit gauge at Hall Farm was damaged during the year and was out of use for several months. New equipment was obtained and brought back into use from the 1st November, 1966, at a more secure site. This particular gauge is at a point 700 yards due east of the carbonising works of the Derbyshire Coalite Co. Ltd. and 700 yards north east of Bolsover Colliery; these are the main sources of industrial pollution where very considerable quantities of coal are carbonised or burned. The monthly average of deposited matter shows a slight increase over the previous years, possibly resulting from the extension of the spoil bank at the Colliery to within a comparatively short distance of the deposit gauge and the completion of further carbonising retorts.

The deposit gauge in Moor Lane is in a residential area, about 500 yards east north east of the town centre, and approximately 3,000 yards to the south least of the Coalite Works and the Colliery. The monthly average of deposited matter shows very little change from the previous year.

Apparatus for the measurement of sulphur by the lead peroxide method has been set up in two places in the Urban District; at a site in Cundy Road on the edge of a housing estate some 1,200 yards east of the Bolsover Colliery and 1,330 yards to the east of the Coalite Works, and the second site was in the Moor Lane residential area, 500 yds. east north east of the town centre and 3,000 yds. to the south east of the Coalite Works and Colliery. Monthly, averages from the Cundy Road site, which is the one nearer the industrial undertakings, have tended to decline and the results from the Moor Lane site for 1966 show very little variation over the past five years or so.

In addition to the deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments established by the Council, Messrs Coalite and Chemical Products Ltd. co-operate in the national survey of smoke and sulphur dioxide. The instruments are sited at the Coalite Works which is immediately adjacent to

Bolsover Colliery and the results of daily measurements of smoke and sulphur are published by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology.

No. 1 Smoke Control Area

Last year's report referred to the fact that following the holding of a flocal public inquiry, the Minister of Housing and Local Government suspended the operation of the Smoke Control Order until the 31st August, 1966. The Council appointed a sub-committee to consider how those residents who had experienced difficulty in adapting themselves to the technique of burning smokeless fuels could be given suitable guidance. The Council sought the help of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, who arranged for one of their mobile exhibition vehicles to visit the smoke control area on the 21st and 22nd March, 1966, and also arranged for a representative to visit individual houses to demonstrate the burning of smokeless fuel of the tenants choice Although a large number of people had complained prior to the Council's endeavour to secure revocation of the order, only 14 householders asked for individual demonstration in their own homes.

When this particular Smoke Control Order was made the Council were not permitted to pay grants on the installation of the more efficient appliances which were capable of burning the whole range of smokeless fuels and most of the houses had fire grates which were designed for burning the more expensive open fire fuels only. This particularly affected the 116 new Council houses in the smoke control area and the sub-committee carefully considered the question of replacing the existing fire grates by appliances designed to use the cheaper smokeless fuels. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government were not prepared to make any grant towards the cost of this work and the sub-committee came to the conclusion that an increase in rent which would result from the installation of new heating appliances would cancel out the savings the tenants would make on purchasing the less expensive solid smokeless fuels.

The Smoke Control Order came back into operation on the 1st September, 1966. During the period of its suspension many of the householders, especially those with an entitlement to concessionary coal, accumulated quite considerable stocks of coal. Initially there was quite a number of houses where smoke continued to be emitted from chimnevs and where the coal stocks were being used up, but by the beginning of December, there were indications that the vast majority of the householders were complying with the requirements of the Order and the number of smoking chimneys fell to a very low level. During this particular period visits were paid to householders found to be burning coal and their co-operation in complying with the requirements of the Order was requested. From the beginning of December, letters commenced to be sent to offenders and during that month two letters were despatched.

There are now indications that this smoke control area is operating satisfactorily and at the time of writing this report a smoking chimney in the area has become a rarity. However, there would still seem to be some feeling of resentment by many of the householders, especially those who previously had an entitlement to concessionary coal, particularly the older people. It is a very great pity that the national agreement negotiated with the National Coal Board to cover concessionary smokeless fuel in place of coal, should be regarded with such disfavour by local mine workers and especially retired miners and miners widows. It should however be pointed out that this is an area where the entitlement to concessionary coal is considerably above the national average and in the case of retired miners and widows the amount of concessionary smokeless fuel supplied by the National Coal Board is appreciably less than the normal domestic requirements. Mining areas are for the most part situated in those parts of the country where atmospheric pollution is a greater problem and where the incidence of chest complaints is above the national average. Many of the workers earn thier living in most unpleasant conditions and it is very important that the benefits which can be derived from reduring air pollution should be shared by the mining communities. When the Committee on Atmospheric Pollution reported, over a decade ago, it was stated that the benefits to be derived from a reduction in air pollution would far outweigh the cost—this is just as true to-day. Atmospheric pollution pays no regard to local authority boundaries, and those areas where pollution is the greatest are being urged. to press forward with well ordered programmes for the reduction of pollution. Some authorities have already very considerable progress, but others have done very little to control the pollution from domestic. sources. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government is now bringing increased pressure to bear in the areas where little progress has been made and it could well be that the question of dealing with domestic smoke may be made a compulsory duty if the degree of co-operation which the Minister desires is not forthcoming.

The reduction of atmospheric pollution ought to be welcomed and pursued with vigour as it will bring improved health and living cronditions to ourselves and succeeding generations.

Fublic Cleansing Service

At the beginning of January, 1966, the 40 hour week was introduced; from the limited refuse collection point of view this improvement in working conditions commenced at a rather inconvenient time, immediately following the Christmas and New Year holdiays when the amount of refuse to be collected is considerably increased. Certain re-arrangements had been introduced before the Christmas holiday period to ensure that refuse collection services would function satisfactorily once the shorter working week came into existence.

During the year under review, the Council operated

(1) an 18 cubic yard Karrier Dual Tip refuse vehicle (purchased in 1960), with a team of 5 workmen on whole time refuse collection duties.

- (ii) a 12 cubic yard Karrier Bantam Dual Tip Junior refuse vehicle (purchased in 1963), with a team of 5 workmen on whole time refuse collection duties.
- (iii) a 1,000 gallon Karrier Yorkshire gully/cesspool emptier (purchased in 1961) on the emptying of cesspools and pail closets, the daily removal of sludge from the main sewage works, the cleansing of street gullies and the periodic flushing of sewers. Two men are employed on this vehicle.
- (iv) a Fordson super Major Tractor (purchased in 1964) with bulldozer blade, bucket and fork lift attachments on the levelling and covering of refuse at the tip and the stacking and loading of baled waste paper. At the end of 1965 a 7 cubic yard covered Refuse Trailer was purchased for use with this tractor on collecting waste paper from shops and other business premises in the district.

One workman was employed whole-time on the sorting and baling of waste paper and a working Foreman carries out pest control measures, operates the free drain rodding service, undertakes vehicle maintenance and assists with all other work at times of sickness or holidays.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The regular and efficient collection and disposal of refuse is a service of vital public health importance. A weekly collection was maintained throughout the district and very few complaints were received. The collection and disposal of refuse is not a pleasant or attractive occupation, especially in a mining area, where the yield and ash content are higher than average. I should like again to pay tribute to the public cleansing workmen; we are inclined to take their services for granted and it is only on very rare occasions, when something goes wrong, that

we notice their existence. It has not always been easy to maintain the regular weekly collection, there were occasions when sickness coincided with annual holidays and as many as six men were away from work at the same time. Temporary labour had to be obtained during the summer holiday period and overtime working has had to be carried out from time to time. In a comparatively small staff of fifteen workmen, the effects of sickness and holidays can be extremely important; during 1966 annual and bank holidays account for 289 working days; sickness and other absence amounted to 332 working days, and the regular collection of refuse is not a service which can be put off for a few days until the labour position improves. At such time the devotion (and loyalty of the workmen becomes of paramount importance. No undue labour difficulties were experienced during the year, apart from the effects of sickness and holidays, and the workmen continued to receive a plus rate of 3½d per hour: this has been paid for a number of years, and without it, it is very doubtful whether the service would be able to recruit or retain decent workmen.

The Fordson tractor, which was purchased in 1964, has proved extremely useful on the refuse tip and has resulted in considerable saving of labour. All refuse is now disposed of in a disused portion of the clay pit at the New Byron Brick Company's works, just outside the boundary of the Urban District. Sludge from the main sewage works is also disposed of by by burial with the refuse, Having a clay bottom this tip has often provided certain drainage difficulties, but during 1966 mining subsidence affected the stream which runs along the side of the tip causing it to overflow and give rise to rather serious flooding. The National Coal Board carried out corrective measures to contain the stream to prevent further overflow into the tip and arrangements were made with the Brick Company for the water in the flooded area to be pumped back into the stream, after the Rivers Board had taken samples of the water and given their consent to this operation.

Cesspool Emptying

A revised programme of cesspool emptying came, into operation during early summer of 1965. This programme provided for slightly less frequent emptying of most of the cesspools in the district and introduced for the first time a free six-monthly service for 42 properties on the Oxcroft Estate of the Land Settlement Association. A number of cesspools had been enlarged and in other cases arrangements were made for more frequent emptyings to be carried out on a re-chargeable basis, should this be found necessary. By the beginning of 1966 most of the minor difficulties which had arisen had been smoothed out and the service operated very satisfactorily throughout the whole of the year.

Weekly emptying of the few remaining pail closets is also undertaken by the cesspool emptying vehicle.

Waste Paper Salvage

Throughout the whole of the year the sorting and baling of waste paper and cardboard continued to be carried out in temporary premises at Town End Farm and no progress was made on the project of establishing a new Council Depot at this site. A 5 h.p. electric baling press was purchased in the summer of 1964 when the temporary premises at Town End Farm were first brought into use. During the whole of the year under review there were no restrictions on the sale of waste paper and new record levels were achieved. Over the past three years sales have increased by 52 tons (about 34%) and income has increased by over £636 (over 50%). The transfer to improved premises and the purchase of better baling equipment has restricted the increase in cost to just less than £200 (about 17%) over the three year period. There has thus been an appreciable increase in benefit to the rate fund. This satisfactory result could not have been achieved without the co-operation of the householders and shop keepers in this district and without conscientious work by the men employed on the collection and baling of waste paper.

Sales from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967, were as follows:—

<i>(</i>	TCQ	£s	d
Waste Paper and Cardboard	202 8 3	1,883 19	7
Textiles	, 5 0	2 10	0
	202 13 3	1,886 9	7



